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4 October 1979

East Europe Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

No. 1722



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COOPERATION BETWEEN CZECH, POLISH MINERS DESCRIBED

Ostrava NOVA SVOBODA in Czech 16 Jul 79 p 2

[Article by Eng Miroslav Boublik CSc, Plant Manager Trinecke Zelezarny (Trinec Steel Works) VRSR]

[Text] Aside from rationalizing production one way of raising productivity is exchanging experiences with other countries within the framework of scientific and technical cooperation. Our best teachers are metallurgists, workers, technicians and engineers working in Soviet metallurgical enterprises and research institutes. Employees of metallurgical enterprises in the Ostrava region have established close contacts with employees of metallurgical enterprises of socialist states. The most direct and closest cooperation was established as early as 1962 with Polisy metallurgical enterprises within the framework of interregional cooperation between metallurgists of the North Moravia kraj and the Katowice vojvodství.

In brief, cooperation between the two regions follows a single aim: to improve gradually the quality of steel and reduce its cost both in Poland and in our country from one year to the next.

All activity is subordinated to this single purpose. Work is coordinated to encompass metallurgical activity comprehensively from the processing of raw materials to the finished product.

This objective is being implemented in a planned manner partly by the rapid transmission of information about technical progress, management organization, economy of metallurgical production, work safety and last but not least the problems connected with prospective future development. Here the intention is to introduce latest technological methods into metallurgical production, new products and designs and specify prospective investment and research plans.

In addition to activity planned for the short term (1 year) such cooperation enables rendering mutual operative assistance in case of unforeseen conceptual changes in production and design but also in cases of breakdowns where the foreign partner is in a position to render useful advice within a few short days or supply needed spare parts. The serious power breakdown

which occurred at the NHKG [New Metallurgical Works in Klement Gottwald] Rolling Mills in January 1974 can be mentioned as an example: at that time the Polish partner supplied us immediately with the missing electrotechnical material needed to repair the high-voltage vault which burned down and the V. I. Lenin Nowa Huta enterprises at Kracow took over the rolling of about 20,000 tons of the Kuncice steel.

Aside from this immediate, operative form of cooperation there is also the long-term cooperation between research workers in the solving of problems of interest to both parties either by solving specific problems jointly or by mutual exchange of new research findings or advanced analytical methods.

All matters involving materials or cadres are decided in cooperation with the respective foreign trade enterprises which in the past always have shown understanding for quick solutions.

Cooperation between krajs involves also mutual help in breaking in cadres of specialists for newly established capital units of a similar type as happened, for example, several years ago in the case of the continuous wire rolling line at TZ VRSR and the Cedler Metallurgical Enterprises or in the case of the semi-finishing mill trains at Vitkovice and the Zawiercie and Nowotko Metallurgical Works where help was rendered not only in the course of capital construction but also in the start-up of the operation.

International competition between brigades of socialist labor of the steel mill of the Kosciuszko Metallurgical Works and the Steel Mill III of the TZ has been going on for years.

This cooperation between metallurgists from Ostrava and Katowice, based on friendship and fraternal relations, brought tangible results for 16 years already and is proof of the correctness of our policy. All activity is in full accord with the statute of CEMA countries and the comprehensive program of its permanent commission for iron metallurgy.

In conclusion I wish to mention some specific figures contained in the evaluation report of the results of cooperation between krajs for 1978.

In 1978 125 planned and 46 unplanned consultations took place in Poland with the participation of 500 of our specialists while 563 Polish specialists participated in 130 planned and 42 unplanned consultations held in the CSSR.

Aside from these actions mention should also be made of the agreements between research institutes assigning tasks in the socialist division of labor. Additional 52 Czechoslovak research workers were active in Poland and viceversa 62 Polish research workers in the CSSR on the basis of these agreements.

For 1978 the Czechoslovak partner assesses the economic gain from this activity with Kcs 17.841,000 and the Polish partner with Zl 40.501,000.

Changing work procedures and introducing productivity norms on the basis of experience gained at the Cedler Metallurgical Works led to a shortening of production time of the line on the reconstructed Morgan blocs of the rolling mills at the Trinec Steel Works VRSR resulting in increased output in the amount of Kcs 2.600,000. The introduction of inertization of milling circuits in cauldrons at NHKG on the basis of Polish experiences made possible the burning of Polish coal with a high content of volatile substances instead of the Ostrava anthracite coal which is in short supply. The additional economic gain accruing from the price difference of the two types of coal amounts to Kcs 2.171,000 and the experience gained and applied in the building of the experimental large-size pit furnace such as the size of the furnace, the measuring and control method, the lining method represent an economic gain amounting to Kcs 500,000. Polish experiences applied at Vitkovice in the construction of the coke premilling installation represents an economic gain amounting to Kcs 1.400,000, introducing the new pipe cutting technology using induction heat and eliminating burrs on the outer and inner pipe rims represents a saving amounting to Kcs 437,000 and these are only some of the gains accruing from cooperation.

These randomly chosen examples of economic advantages, which some enterprises gained by cooperation, demonstrate the profitability of cooperation between krajcs and its advantageousness for both parties. This international assistance and cooperation represents the mutual exchange of experiences by metallurgists of both adjoining countries within the framework of scientific and technical cooperation.

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CZECHOSLOVAKIA

PROVINCIAL PRESS ON PRICE INCREASES, HOARDING

South Bohemian Reaction

Brno ROVNOST in Czech 14, 17 Aug 79

[14 Aug 79, pp 1, 2]

[Excerpts] We have always stressed that we are not living in an isolated world and that our relationship to world economy brings with it even the negative influences of the capitalist market. On the other hand, the fact that we are part of the socialist community with its socialist methods of production, distribution, as well as all the levers at our disposal, provides guarantee that each problem in this or another sector will not have the same effects as it does in the West. Therefore, in solving even those problems which emanate from without our society, the superiority of socialism is clearly evident, even though this may sound paradoxical.

As has already often been stressed, the resolution of these shortcomings cannot be successfully implemented without the introduction of strict economizing and control measures.

Here too, much will depend on how well also party organizations apply their authority to maintain controls. The themes on this subject are countless: how to apply in practical terms decisions in production where there is need to use less valuable sources of energy? How well do communists who manage transportation in enterprises fulfill measures aimed at energy conservation? How effectively are vehicles assigned to management personnel used - and are the trips always official?

And what about the villages? The villages which look as if they had been cut out from picture postcards, surrounded by woods which are slowly turning into virgin forests, villages around which there are so many piles of firewood and yet their chimneys, day after day, spout smog-filled rings of smoke from burning coal or oil.... And last but not least, the dozens of cottages surrounding the woods, where owners have enough time during the summer months to store up low-cost heating material?

And how are the communists and propoganda agitators in the national committees reacting to all this? This is no longer a matter of control but of responsibility - responsibility to make sure that certain measures are correctly understood by the broadest strata of the public.

To be constantly concerned about the strengthening of our socialist economy, that is the important task.

Unfortunately, many citizens, sometimes even officials, still prove in certain situations that their deeds do not match their words. Let us take, for example, the now-abating purchasing fever whose diagnosis might be called the "sugar and vinegar disease." Any thinking person realizes that such vast quantities as were bought up within a few days by hundreds of thousands of families, can cause disruption in any state, no matter what its orientation. But certain petty citizens struck by the first virus of this disease, even though they themselves may not make fruit, pickle, or mushroom preserves, immediately succumb to the fever. In his feverish delirium such a petty individual perhaps imagines irreplaceable values which will, with no honest labor on his part, fall in his lap by means of a simple business transaction. He believes that he has "wrested" something from the state and he is blissfully happy. Only when the fever subsides and convalescence begins, may he recognize his disservice to our national economy.

These are times which demand that all communists, officials of the National Front, as well as all honest citizens, act uncompromisingly against such rumor and panic campaigns.

Above all, we need an aggressive rallying effort in our mass political, agitation, and propaganda work.

It has again been demonstrated how important it is to constantly strengthen the co-responsibility of each and every citizen for everything that happens in this state, in order that he may increase his awareness of belonging to this socialist homeland.

/17 Aug 79, p 17

It should be noted right at the start that the so-called sugar and vinegar fever represented among certain of our citizens only the beginning of the overall "epidemic." Even though the majority was becoming increasingly aware that such massive quantities as were bought up within a few days in connection with the "fruit, cucumber, and mushroom season" can cause temporary distribution disruptions, some of them are still in a state of alert. They compare, calculate, and they are capable of believing all kinds of rumors and calumnies. And let us say openly, it is precisely this type of individual who is the target of enemy propaganda which tries to drum up for itself some

political capital out of such situations. It has been doing so since 1948, ever since the victory of the working class over the reactionaries. It always seeks fertile ground on which to sow seeds of pessimism which in turn are to bring poisoned fruit to our political system. It has, however, always been a useless effort and it remains such now.

One of the most convincing replies to all false prophets who would like to pass wishful thinking for fact, is the editorial article in Rude pravo which we are reprinting today. It does not conceal current difficulties, in whose origins outside influences played an exceptionally significant role, and states that our economy today is solving problems which are among the most difficult since the beginning of socialist construction.

Also groundless are the rumors that it had been decided to abolish free Saturdays, and that there are to be further adjustments in the prices of consumer goods which are allegedly to include food stuffs and other products. Equally groundless are all other fables and calumnies, against which communists, officials of the National Front, and all honest citizens should take an uncompromisingly firm stand.

North Bohemia Reaction

Usti nad Labem PRUBOJ in Czech 16 Aug 79 p 1

[Daily Commentary by Jaroslav Duchek: "Stability of Consumer Prices Cannot be Maintained by Wishing Alone"]

[Text] Lately, throughout our kraj there have been signals in the consumer goods industry of inordinate buying up of food stuffs, such as sugar, flour, etc. Rumor had it that prices will rise. Some claimed to have already seen packaging with new price tags, others had heard from a friend that this will go into effect on September 1st, yet others claimed to have confirmed information that the prices of automobile tires will go up ("can you imagine, a radial for the Skoda car will cost 800 crowns!"). There were even some who were spreading rumors about increases in the price of furniture, etc.

What can we add to all this? No more and no less that it is a case of purposely-spread hostile propaganda (including silly jokes) to which certain faint-hearted and frightened people have succumbed. And we might add that these people and others like them who, under the influence of this propaganda fail to see "where they belong," should calmly read the editorial in yesterday's Rude pravo dealing with certain economic problems, and entitled "New Conditions Demand Much Higher Quality, Economy, and Effectiveness." This article should be

read carefully since it covers a full page and in merely scanning it we might miss this one sentence: "There is no basis of fact whatever in the rumors that it had been decided to abolish free Saturdays and that there will be further adjustment of consumer goods prices, including food stuffs and other products."

Incontrovertible statistical facts deal with that which is of basic importance for the development of our real income and wages, namely, the essentially stable level of all consumer prices. For we must not reach thoughtless conclusions because the price of hooks and nails has lately gone up. The index of our consumer goods prices for 1970-1978 is 104.6. For illustration: the same index during the same period was 207 in Denmark, 129 in Norway, 150 in the FRG, 199 in France, 269 in Great Britain, etc. These are not our figures but rather the official statements of those countries.

Logically thinking people need not be reminded that the maintenance of stable consumer prices will not fall into our laps on its own volition. We must rather bring it about by our own efforts, by our own honest work. This fact was appropriately and accurately expressed by the 15th Party Congress: "The highly demanding policy of maintaining stability in consumer prices aimed at satisfying the basic needs of life depends on many objective and subjective factors, it requires a great effort and consistent fulfillment of all the tasks set forth by the 6th five-year plan. The basic prerequisite of this policy is, above all, the success of this effort and the intensification of effectiveness and economizing."

This then is the prerequisite for maintaining the level of consumer goods prices. To wish for a low level and do little or nothing toward it will remain only a wish and utopia. The solutions, guarantees, and perspectives lie rather in the consistent fulfillment of all 15th Party Congress resolutions at all places of work, from the lowest to the highest.

East Bohemia Reaction

Hradec Kralove POCHODEN in Czech 17 Aug 79 pp 1, 2

[Interview with Irena Kasparova, Deputy Chairwoman of the Kraj National Committee: "Together Against Spreaders of Panic"]

[Text] Lately there has occurred in some localities of our kraj an increase in the buying of certain types of products. Some unwise people have succumbed to the inventions of bourgeois propaganda and by their actions

are creating a quite unjustifiable atmosphere of panic. We have therefore requested an interview with the Deputy Chairwoman of the East Bohemian Kraj National Committee, comrade Irena Kasparova, and asked her if the committee had dealt with this situation and what measures were adopted.

The council of our committee at its sessions regularly deals with the problems of goods distribution and supply, and gathers information on conditions in the market. The council, above all, monitors the flow of subsidized goods in the kraj and individual okreses, especially coal and meat.

It evaluates the work effectiveness and quality of both production and distribution units as pertains to seasonal goods, such as spring vegetables, non-alcoholic beverages and beer, fruits, potatoes, vegetable storage, etc. In this week's deliberations, the council especially carefully examined the proposed and adopted measures aimed at a rapid supplying of all consumer retail outlets with goods on which the interest of consumers has recently focused in an extraordinary manner.

[Question] What is your opinion about this panicky behavior?

[Answer] If you whisper so-called confidential information into someone's ear, it becomes "interesting" primarily because it is supposed to be confidential and also because it affects someone's pocket. In such cases certain people are apt to listen more to "unofficial" argumentation, and often these people forget their good sense. Frequently, such "informers" hurt, rather than help themselves. For is it to anyone's advantage to store up, for instance, on flour which in time loses in value and even rots, while in any retail outlet you get freshly-ground flour which even has the date of production on it for each citizen's quality control?

It is, however, a matter of more than just one individual's loss. We all lose when flour goes into a trash can.

To achieve a smooth flow of fresh products, we ensure a regular rhythm of production, supply and distribution for normal levels of consumption. These are higher in comparison with the same period last year. Unexpected, previously unplanned, high buying cycles disrupt the work of our consumer goods industry and harm other citizens.

If someone feels that this year's unusual weather and its possible impact on the harvest will cause problems in supplying the population, he should realize that the portion of the harvest yield which reaches consumer outlets in the form of flour and other products, represents less than

a fifth of the total grain production. In the case of sugar, the portion intended for sale within the retail outlet network, is even lower. A substantial portion of the raw products goes into manufacture consumption, in the case of grain especially for fodder and bakery production, in the case of sugar for canned goods, distilleries and confectionary outlets.

When hearing "confidential information" on further price rises of, for example, automobile tires or food stuffs, any intelligent individual should realize that raising prices is organizationally and fiscally a highly demanding process requiring the work of many people. If some weeks ago it was decided to raise the prices of certain products, such as gasoline, what was there to stop us from raising the price of tires at the same time with the same amount of labor - that is, had there been a reason for doing so.

[Question] What measures are being taken by the national committees to protect consumers and the interests of society as a whole against the antisocial behavior of certain individuals?

[Answer] Some of our citizens have been influenced by groundless rumors about price increases of certain food stuffs and other products, which were obviously purposely disseminated by enemy propaganda in our kraj and some other areas of our state. Sales of some products increased rapidly and in some localities certain types of goods temporarily disappeared because production was unable to replenish supplies immediately at all retail sales sites.

The situation is now gradually calming down, workers in packaging enterprises work longer shifts and selflessly work on Saturdays. The state of our raw materials permits us to even improve deadlines in order to satisfy citizens, even those who are irresponsible in their demands.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank the workers in retail outlets who with their correct attitudes guide the consumers so that everyone receives what he needs, and even handle appropriately those who with their selfish - and often crass behavior, cause provocations. In cases of individuals who cause serious disputes, it is possible to resolve these at the offices of the national committee.

In cooperation with the production and distribution units, we are fully oriented toward a rapid resupply process throughout the retail network. When we are unable to prepare products in their customary packaging, they will be delivered to distributors in mass shipments, even though this may delay somewhat eventual delivery to small outlets. In many places, trade organizations direct sales to amounts commensurate with need - for example, single packaging, etc. These

measures are supported by the national committees which control distribution so that goods would not be sold through other than regular channels.

In the area of antisocial behavior of individuals, we have thus far opted for such means as exerting influence on those who have succumbed to panic moods and hoarding. However, if someone goes too far in this respect, we would have to resort even to such means as, being an organ of state power, are at our disposal. Nevertheless, I am convinced that such citizens will not be found among us in any appreciable numbers.

[Question] What options are there to prevent a repetition of such phenomena as we have recently seen?

[Answer] We regard these as expressions of the remnants of petit-bourgeois morality, in other words, such traits as greed, rapacity, selfishness and other negative characteristics.

In the economic sphere, a precise and exhaustive reply to these events is given by the Rude pravo article published on Wednesday, August 15th, 1979, from which I cite: "There is no basis of fact whatever in the rumors that it had been decided to abolish free Saturdays and that there will be further adjustments of consumer goods prices, including food stuffs and other products."

We must all together expose the panicmongers, denounce their foolish but also dangerous behavior, and prevent them from disrupting our peaceful life.

In addition, I believe that each one of us must begin with himself or herself to act correctly and learn to think of others. The behavior and actions of each and everyone of us are important because they affect our working morale and effectiveness.

Everyone of us should again remember the slogan: As we labor today, so shall we live tomorrow.

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CSO: 2400

POLICY, ATTITUDE TOWARD YOUTH EDUCATION DISCUSSED

West German Commentary

Munich SUEDEDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG in German 24 Jul 79 p 6

[Reuter report from Berlin: "GDR Pedagogue Criticizes Education--Professor Neuner Calls For Giving More Consideration To Preferences of Youth." A translation of excerpts from the East Berlin SONNTAG report discussed below follows this commentary.]

[Text] Professor Gerhart Neuner, president of the GDR Academy of Pedagogic Sciences, has started the battle against the signs of old age in the education system. He says a great deal more has to be done to discover the abilities and talents of the youth in time and to develop the desired choices in courses of study in such a way "that economic necessities and individual abilities and preferences would play a greater role than--as it is still unfortunately often the case--preconceived opinions, tradition and prejudices.

Neuner states his case in the cultural policy journal SONNTAG, calling for attention to the problems and ideas of youth with "love and strength" in order to spur them on to greater creative work. He says that the GDR youth are not at all "less capable of enthusiasm, willing to sacrifice, eager to learn and modest" than earlier generations--as claimed by the ideological opponent. It is wrong to claim that "this new young generation... is ruled only by intellectual emptiness, prosaic conventional perceptions and feelings, pop music and jeans." Such "prejudices, rash generalizations" have been an obstacle to "correctly addressing" young people in ideological and pedagogic work, "to finding the starting point from which they can and must be made enthusiastic for great ideals, examples, ideas and feelings."

Youth now is "generally more knowledgeable and educated than previous young generations" states Neuner. The recognition "that our youth is good" does not at all make it necessary "to see it through rose-colored glasses," but it does make it necessary "for all who have contact with youth" to look with them for constructive "political-pedagogic concepts of relations that are appropriate to today's youth--always together with the youth and

always in new ways." It is necessary consciously to take hold of the "positive elements of the contradictions of their development," to be understanding and receptive and to let go of "petty caviling" in order to find the "right approach to youth and the new generations in general."

Presentation of content in classes should, according to Neuner, be "vivid, lively, exciting and stimulating" at the same time. Youth should be made acquainted with the "romance of scientific-technical innovations," without, however, "keeping silent about the contradictions and conflicts." It would be fatal if scientific-technical progress were to be connected in the consciousness of youth with ideas "of a simple process without contradictions," when in reality "difficult, challenging demands" are often made on "the whole person, his readiness and ability to work, his endurance and courage. Especially here we should not make a prettified picture for youth," Neuner demands. It is a question of educating people "who can not only reason about conditions and relations" but who can also take an active role.

Emphasis on Creative Stimulation

East Berlin SONNTAG in German Vol 33 No 29, 22 Jul 79 pp 3, 6

[Excerpts from abridged version of a report by Prof Dr Gerhart Neuner, president, GDR Academy of Pedagogic Sciences, to a meeting of the GDR Cultural League's presidential council, no date given: "The Eighth Pedagogic Congress and Problems of Intellectual Life"]

[Excerpts] The problems that must be solved today in the economy, in science and technology are--that is well known--large and complicated. It is important to political-ideological work and education that we present them so clearly to the people that they are felt as a challenge to their creative abilities, their knowledge, their activity and initiative, their conscious involvement in the new and progressive, as Margot Honecker explained at the Eighth Pedagogical Congress. Our youth are receptive to the new. Who else but youth, who have grown up and were educated in our society, furnished with a high level of education, with intellectual abilities, should understand these problems as their problems. They also have at their disposal the necessary prerequisites to approach these problems. We have to present to the young people comprehensive knowledge about our tasks in science and technology, acquaint them with the marvelous prospects for the future and the romance of scientific-technical developments, and we also must not keep silent about the resulting contradictions and conflicts. It would be fatal if scientific-technical progress were connected in the consciousness of youth with ideas of a simple uncontradictory process, of complete automation, of a continuous increase in intellectual-creative elements in the work process, of the disappearance of any kind of monotony and so forth. The scientific-technical problems have to be solved under present conditions of production. Great accomplishments, quality, inventiveness and innovations that are in keeping with scientific-technical progress have to be achieved now, even against odds. Tomorrow

we will have what we fight for today. This often means difficult, challenging demands which require the whole person, his readiness and ability to work, his endurance and courage. Especially here we should not make a prettified picture for youth.

Challenge

If we explain scientific-technical progress to youth correctly, in a lively and vital way, they will participate actively, as has been proven for example, by studies conducted at our research center in Halle-Neustadt. A total of 94 percent of youth want to work in polytechnical education fields on inventions and initiatives, on rationalization, but only 48 percent have been given the opportunity. We all have to consider, in schools, vocational education, factories, Urania and also the Cultural League, how we will lead youth to this field of revolutionary activity according to the demands of the congress.

It is a question of educating people who will not only reason about conditions and relations but will themselves participate, change where change is to be made, and who are not afraid of getting their hands dirty. We certainly also have to acquaint youth even more with the great labor traditions of our people and other peoples, the ideal of the solid skilled worker, the master, who stand behind their product with their hands and their whole personality.

If we are to educate youth in the spirit of our world view, our ethics, and develop them into well-rounded personalities, we must employ all kinds of worldly knowledge--the scientific, the objective-practical, the esthetic, the moral--in their unity and specificity in ideological and pedagogic work. The specifics of aesthetic analysis and experience remains of special meaning for the education of youth. As Hans Koch said, thoughts and feelings, viewpoints and sensibilities can be influenced especially strongly by this means, and "deeper levels," even the very "base," of the personality can be reached. The acquisition of aesthetic appreciation and the appreciation of art and culture have an enduring effect upon the intellectual, esthetic and moral values of a person, and basic creative abilities are formed. Art and especially literature must be discovered in their unique aesthetic qualities for development of the personality, especially for the development of thinking, feeling and behavior.

Relationships and Attitude

Marxism-Leninism and the revolutionary workers movement, and not least the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, whose leading representatives were outstanding youth functionaries, have much theoretical knowledge and practical experience in questions of youth education and policy. The Eighth Pedagogical Congress was able to use such knowledge and experience as a starting point, and it showed how they could be creatively transformed and further developed under present conditions. Traditional school pedagogy

can use such a freshening-up--I am allowed to say this as a pedagogue--for it forces one to look beyond school and courses and to examine school teaching thought habits that have become routine.

Relationships with and attitudes toward youth have a basic political-ideological and an everyday dimension. And the two are not always identical. Some people, even some educators who are totally familiar with the well-known Lenin thesis that youth arrive at socialism in their own way, and even agree with it, have difficulties when it comes to specific young people and their attitude, when it comes to educational association with them. Thus, discussions arise about today's young people now and then. In many respects--so say representatives of the older generations--they leave something to be desired: They are not as capable of enthusiasm, willing to sacrifice, eager to learn or modest as earlier generations: for example, the FDJ'ers of the 1940's and 1950's, and so forth. Certain happenings, rashly generalized, stretch the point. Besides--as we know--the opposition propaganda drums on about this point, although the National Youth Festival made it somewhat speechless. Some people in the West would be only too glad to see our youth in conflict with the older generation, socialist society, its institutions, the party of the working class.

Therefore, the basic answer that the Eighth Pedagogic Congress gave to the question of the position of youth in our society is extraordinarily important politically: "The construction of socialism and communism can only be accomplished by the joint work of many generations. Our youth have always stood in the very front lines at decisive moments in the revolutionary transformation of society, in the building of their country. They are not ideal children, our boys and girls, but they are hard-working young people who do their share in the enterprises of industry and agriculture, who use their heads, and have questions: who know, however, what they want and where they belong," said Margot Honecker. Now, after the experience of the National Youth Festival, it is easier to understand that this statement sums up our experience and is also the concise result of numerous sociological, psychological and pedagogic studies.

The Youth Festival impressively confirmed the answer given by the congress to the question that is sometimes discussed regarding whether and to what extent these young people of ours are capable of enthusiasm, of being roused to great ideals and feelings, whether and to what extent they want heroes whose example they might follow. The congress determined that it is wrong to think that these new young people who are generally more knowledgeable and educated than previous young generations are ruled only by intellectual emptiness, prosaic mundane perceptions, pop music and jeans. Such prejudices, rash generalizations, are an obstacle to addressing young people correctly in ideological and pedagogical work, to finding the starting point from which they can and must be inspired with enthusiasm for great ideals, examples, ideas and feelings. The recognition and knowledge that our youth are good does not necessitate seeing them through rose-colored glasses. But it does obligate all who come in contact with them, lead and educate them, to look for constructive political-pedagogical concepts of

relations that are appropriate to today's youth, and that means together with them, always in new ways. This is true for all political and intellectual-cultural work in our society, including that with adults, for today's adults are yesterday's youth and today's youth will be tomorrow's adults! We should constantly remind ourselves that there are already more than 10 million GDR citizens who were young people in our society.

If we want to find the right approach to youth in ideological and pedagogical work, to the new generations in general, we have to make the connection at positive moments in these development conflicts; for example, at the point of striving for independence, for one's own viewpoint, self-confirmation, ideals, deep feelings, the ability for independent critical thinking. The Eighth Pedagogical Congress, which called for and demonstrated a positive attitude toward youth, at no time propagated the attitude that everything will solve itself somehow without our help. The attitude, as it says in the report, that our youth must demonstrate in the revolutionary struggles of our time "will not be dropped into their laps." They will have to acquire it, and we must make them capable of it by passing our experiences on to them.

We need understanding for our youth; however: "Understanding does not mean absolving youth of their responsibility; on the contrary it means requiring it. But young people must first learn to bear responsibility for themselves and for others. For this reason we have to include them in the solution of tasks and problems, know their interests and direct carefully, listen, respect and take their opinions seriously if they are serious about them," Margot Honecker explained. Demands and consistency, but also humor, a heart for children, avoidance of petty caviling; all this--proven elements of the attitude toward education of socialist humanism--was demanded and demonstrated by the congress. It seems to me such an attitude belongs everywhere in our society, including the organizations of the Cultural League, for the right kind of successful work with youth and with the people.

9232

CSO: 2300

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

GREATER COMRADESHIP URGED AMONG ARMY MEMBERS

East Berlin VOLKSARMEE in German No 31, Jul 79, signed to press 30 Jul 79 p 3

[Article by Lt Gen Horst Bruenner, deputy chief, Political Main Administration of the NVA: "Soldiers' Comradeship: Combat Strength"]

[Text] Today's issue of VOLKSARMEE will bring to an end the public discussion conducted by our soldiers' newspaper during the past few weeks about soldiers' comradeship. This does not mean, however, that the exchange of opinions on the questions raised will be ended within units, staffs, training facilities and duty stations. We are dealing here with a continuous and most important factor of our military combat strength whose significance continues to grow in view of present and future military developments.

We will continue to be faced with the necessity for dealing with the many thoughts advanced during the last few weeks on the subject of "soldiers' comradeship."

The great amount of interest shown by many of our comrades in this subject has been supported and furthered in refreshing fashion by VOLKSARMEE with its series of discussions.

The large number of letters from readers and the intelligent, sincere way in which they were answered reflect not only the great interest but also the readiness on the part of many comrades to participate in finding solutions to the stated problems. One is particularly impressed with the great sense of responsibility shown by comrades of various age groups and different ranks in taking a stand on the problems advanced.

But this sense of responsibility is precisely the basis for understanding that soldiers' comradeship means the following things:

1. Soldiers, in their capacity within the class struggle, can depend upon one another even the most complex situations arising from their military duty;
2. Comradeship can exist only as a result of high motivation in fulfilling the military class mission; and

3. It presupposes mutual esteem.

Thus constituted, soliders' comradeship is an important and irreplaceable factor in the high political and moral level of the military collective. It is an inseparable component of our society's socialist life style and plays an important part in the common struggle with our brothers in-arms of the Soviet army and the other fraternal armies, to secure the protection of socialism and peace. At the same time, soliders' comradeship complies with the highest traditions of the revolutionary communist and workers' movements.

Our soldiers' comradeship is therefore rooted in the revolutionary principles of socialist life; it is permeated by the working class ideology and takes shape on the basis of political and ideological endeavors of Party and FDJ organizations.

Soldiers' comradeship shows an irreconcilable contrast with the so-called comradeship in imperialist armies which is, at best, a tie among aggressors and thieves and which serves only as a cover to obscure existing class differences.

Soldiers' comradeship is therefore for us a concept which does not ignore class; and I am in full agreement with Reserve Pfc Draheim who writes that soldiers' comradeship is a function of political awareness and familiarity with the class mission.

High Standards and Serving as Examples

All members of the NVA and the GDR Border Guard, regardless of their rank and assignment, are sons of the working population. They are unfamiliar with class barriers and misanthropy arising from private ownership of means of production. This objective, class-directed solidarity is the most important basis of our soldiers' comradeship and also the basic significance for calling every member of the army and the border guard "comrade."

Another problem which apparently motivate many participants in the discussion was the fact that soliders' comradeship must comprise high standards and exemplary conduct.

The reliable comrade is that aware and disciplined army member who demands of himself and his collective superior performance in obeying commands. This sometimes involves a dig in the ribs designed to wake up and motivate the man next to him.

Soldiers' comradeship is therefore in no way comparable to buddy-buddy comportment.

"A chewing out is better than tolerating mistakes in silence," wrote officer candidate Riedlinger. I agree with him; a strong difference of opinion among comrades indeed promotes team spirit.

High standards, quality in individual performance, vigilance and frank language directed at shirkers, criticism and self-criticism are in the best tradition of comradely deportment.

The ability to rely upon one another is a function of the extent to which members of a collective mutually require and enable one another to fully master their military tasks.

As 2nd Lt Feller of Reddemann Company correctly states: "Only he who is an expert in handling his weapon, who expertly fulfills his function in combat technique, can be someone else's good comrade in battle."

Optimize Capabilities and Reinforce Readiness

Soldiers' comradeship as a moral quality and as a virtue in socialist soldiers is therefore as much a prerequisite as a precondition for fulfilling our tasks.

It contributes to the optimization of our intellectual, moral and physical capabilities and reinforces our readiness to do our best for the combat collective. Is it not true that that Guards' Regiment Rifleman Matrosou's heroic action can serve to all of us as a shining example, as the highest expression of soldierly, comradely deportment?

Appropriately, the discussions also highlighted the necessity to accord dignity to every comrade and his work, to compete with him for best performance, and for every individual to be modest, reliable and disciplined.

I was impressed with the many letters reporting on reasons for arguments against thoughts and actions which are not in accord with this attitude. They prove that the statement made during the Ninth Party Delegates Conference has fallen on fertile soil: "The more strongly army members experience comradely help and cooperation in the collective, the more they sense that they are respected as socialist personalities, and the greater their readiness to accomplish their daily tasks with great initiative." Every military supervisor and political worker must have the daily motivation to fight, in concert with party and FDJ organizations, for continuous reinforcement and development of collective spirit and comradeship as an overwhelming socialist accomplishment in interpersonal relationships.

Because even though all objective societal prerequisites for the development of true soldiers' comradeship are present and continuously improving, collective and comradely comportment does not come about all by itself.

As Lt Col Panke wrote: "A comradely attitude is not congenital; it must be taught, indoctrinated and experienced."

But for practical purposes, this is a controversial process.

Use the Communist Example

For instance, the attitude still prevails in some quarters that socialist soldiers' comradeship is exclusively a matter concerning low-ranking soldiers. In effect, it affects all members of the military collective, which, as we know, comprises soldiers as well as noncoms and officers. Therefore, soldiers' comradeship must exist in the relationship between superiors and subordinates as well as among equals and must be constantly encouraged.

Every GDR army or border guard member must give daily proof of his quality as a socialist comrade.

This is true also for relationships with comrades serving their half year with other services. Unfortunately, some of the discussion participants did not regard some of the still existing bad examples in that area as being detrimental, even though they all agreed that this had no connection with soldiers' comradeship. In this regard we should give further attention to the controversy.

The partially still existing rudeness was unanimously denounced. It is true that to a not inconsiderable extent it is possible to discern from the level of politeness the level of mutual esteem prevailing within a collective.

The most appropriate manner of verbal communication in a military collective is everyday speech based on service regulations. In its soldiers' comradeship aspect it includes the militarily precise, clear command as well as the latter's unequivocal acceptance and speedy implementation.

Now we have the task of properly utilizing the valuable experiences which were published during the last few weeks as part of the discussions on soldiers' comradeship. The FDJ organizations in particular have a great opportunity in this regard.

The delegates to the NVA's Ninth FDJ Delegates Conference resolved to utilize the entire FDJ work program for still more determined educational efforts leading to friendship and soldiers' comradeship. In this respect, the scope of the FDJ organizations' activities extends from friendly assistance to the young draftee in coping with his new situation and duties, to a variety of sponsorship activities, and eventually to the reinforcement of soldiers' comradeship with the komsomol members of the Soviet partner unit.

Many of the letters received from FDJ members indicate that the majority of all FDJ aktius are developing their FDJ organization into a veritable home-stand for every member, using the communists as an example and utilizing their help.

I am convinced that true soldiers' comradeship is increasingly becoming every comrade's norm in his exemplary performance of the military class mission.

The high level reached in this respect has been impressively proven by the many different initiatives which have been developed in preparation of the 30th anniversary of the GDR in various areas of political and military activities within all units, facilities and staffs.

They constitute a clear expression of our love for the socialist fatherland as well as of our strong sense of responsibility for great combat strength and readiness on the part of our soldiers, noncommissioned officers, cadets and officers.

In conclusion, permit me to express my sincere thanks to all those who made an effective contribution toward furthering soldiers' comradeship within the NVA and the GDR Border Guard by participating in this round of discussions.

9273

CSO: 2300

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

DETAILS OF NAVAL TRAINING CRUISE DESCRIBED

East Berlin VOLKSARMEE in German No 29, Jul 79 signed to press 16 Jul 79
pp 10-11

[Article by Comdr Robert Rosentreter: "Over Seven Seas"]

[Text] The ships "Wilhelm Pieck" and "Otto von Guericke" of the People's Navy undertook a 10,000-mile cruise. Receiving their on-board training were officer cadets of the Karl Liebknecht Naval Academy at Stralsund. The flotilla was under the command of Captain Lothar Zaehler.

The cruise was a crucial test for the crew as well as for the cadets, as they had to become seaworthy, as well as fulfill numerous training tasks during a storm at sea which lasted for several weeks. For the first time, GDR ships entered the Mediterranean and Black Sea; for the first time, ports of socialist Black Sea countries were entered: Sevastopol, Constanta and Varna. This cruise, made during the 30th year of the GDR, thus gained a special significance. The mission of the minister for national defense read: to represent the GDR with dignity on the open seas, in foreign water and in friendly ports, and to contribute towards the solidification of the brotherhood-in-arms with the Soviet Red Banner-Black Sea Fleet and the Romanian and Bulgarian navy, and thus to contribute to the deepening of friendship with the fraternal countries.

After a cordial farewell by Adm Wilhelm Ehm, deputy minister for national defense and chief of the navy, the two commanders, Ruediger Kohl and Peter Kuehn, gave their crews the order to lift anchor on the morning of 19 May.

The Course

We steered through the Baltic, the Sund, the Kattegat and Skagerrak--out into the North Sea, through the English Channel, along the Southern coast of Britain into the Atlantic. The old lighthouse tower of Bishops Rock on the Scilly Isles remained starboard aft. We already encountered heavy seas in the North Sea. And so we bounced for a few days, with a wind velocity of 7, on a Southern course along the North Spanish coast. When we reached Cape Finisterre, the North Spanish coast was in fog. Finally, on 27 May, sun again, and the first dolphins in sight!

Next day, at 0700, we reached the Straits of Gibraltar. The light city of Tangier was visible from starboard. East Morocco's northernmost point, Punta Leone--with the Sidi Musa mountain behind it--we reached Cape Tres Forcas by evening. The 1,300 km long Algerian coast was mostly hazy. The giant Atlas mountains were visible as if through a veil. It was hot, most of the time 35° in the shade. Our course led us further into the Gulf of Sidri, the vast North African bay in Libya. On 1 June we anchored at the same geographical longitude as Heiligendamm; of course not off our GDR coast, but in the Mediterranean. After the Gulf of Sidri, we held course in direction of Crete, the largest Greek island; we went past its entire Southern coastline with mountains from 1,000 to 2,000 m in height.

Past the numerous isles in the Aegean Sea, we reached the Dardanelles, a passage 45 sea miles long, but only 1 sea mile long at its most narrow point, near the town of Canakkale. Then on through the Sea of Marmara into the Bosphorus. At its European shore, Turkey's largest city, Istanbul, extends for many miles, built on terraces on steep banks. It was a colorful picture, as if out of 1,001 Nights: the mighty domes of the mosques, surrounded by slender minarets like lights around a birthday cake, old houses in the oriental style next to small shacks, between them giant concrete blocks of industrial structures; quite conspicuous, of course, the Hilton Hotel. On Istanbul's Asian side, in Skutari, the tallest structure was not a minaret but a TV tower. Along the promenade many small cafes, some exclusive swimming pools, docks and bazaars. Connecting both banks and thus 2 continents, the modern Bosphorus bridge, built only a few years ago, extends 65 m above the water. This is an imposing technical masterpiece of our time, one of the biggest bridges in the entire world.

This bridge, the Hilton and a couple of giant highrises are, of course, not the entire Turkey. Especially this NATO-country belongs among the poorest of our continent and is therefore forced to sell many millions of its people on the labor market of the developed capitalist countries of Europe.

Training en Route

Training for the future officers and commanders included, among other things, the following subjects: navigation procedures, navigation, communications, review of standard naval drills, etc. Operation Management was emphasized for officer students of marine engineering. On the very first day at sea standard naval drills were practiced, e.g. getting into life-rafts. It is not easy to meet all training requirements in rough seas as well as in hot weather, especially when one is as yet unaccustomed to the sea. But at no time was training interrupted. Even if one or the other had to step out briefly, he quickly returned to his duty post. It speaks favorably for the combat readiness and devotion to duty of all, when, for example, the average grade for all naval drills on both ships was 1.13. Approximately 90 percent of all officer cadets became "Master of Standard Naval Drill." 20 percent of the officer cadets met the very demanding criteria of "Navigator with High Precision and Dependability." Achievements in communications, with a 1.19 average, were also excellent. 80 percent of students became "Master of Morse Code."

The Result: Six "Highly Dependable Battle Stations"

Part of the training at sea was learning to fulfill certain functions. Officer on duty, helmsman and signalman each had to train officer cadets on the job; the objective was to become familiar with duties, equipment and installations, to practice the use of the proper terminology and, in time, to carry out certain tasks independently. Members of the permanent crew had learned their jobs in a similar way. They, too, had their day of competition. Six stations of the "Wilhelm Pieck" were able to receive the honor "Highly Dependable Battle Station."

Encounters in Friendly Lands

After 5,000 sea miles we reached Sevastopol. The hero's citadel, the legendary sea fortress on the Crimea, traditional strongpoint of the Black Sea-Red Banner Fleet, has a short but nevertheless stormy history. The harbor was built in 1783 with the formation of the Russian Black Sea Fleet, after the Crimea had been occupied by the Turks for approximately 300 years. The Russians defended themselves for 11 months against British and French attackers during the Crimean War in the years 1853-56 in Sevastopol. The Malakhov-Kurgan Fortress, which still stands, with old cannons and casemates, reminds us of that war. A panoramic picture also reminds us of that battle. The panoramic picture, built in 1904 and 1,600 m² large, depicts an extremely vivid scene from the siege on 6 June 1855.

Almost 100 years after the Crimean War, the city had to endure a far more difficult ordeal, which also cost it much greater sacrifices. City and fortress were enclosed by Hitler's fascists and under siege for 250 days, while a constant hail of bombs and grenades rained upon it. The attack on the city cost Hitler's army tens of thousands of dead.

On 9 May, 1944, exactly 1 year before the war ended, the Soviet army once again liberated the city. The decisive blow was struck with the assault on Sapun Gora, a mountain at the edge of Sevastopol, on which the main line of defense of the fascists was located. Two armies attacked on a front no larger than 12 km. After the battle, every square meter of soil was covered by approximately 10 kg of metal. For many years after that, nothing at all grew there. Now there is a large park with the cemetery for defenders and liberators of Sevastopol. A diorama, which movingly depicts the decisive hour of the assault on Sevastopol, was built here in 1959.

Encounters with the inhabitants of this city, which continues to spread out with modern highrise developments, were very cordial. Our hosts, the comrades of the Nakhimov Officer Academy and their commander, Vice Admiral Stepan Stepanovitch Sokolan, made every effort to make our stay in their garrison as pleasant as possible. The visit to the Black Sea Marine Museum, friendly meetings in the officers' club and in the sailors' club, and, last but not least, a final meeting at the strongpoint, will always remain unforgettable.

Constanta, the largest Black Sea port, is Romania's gate to the world. We were cordially received by our brothers-in-arms of Romania's navy, the comrades of the Mircea cel Batrin Naval Institute, and their commander, Rear Admiral Stefan Illie. They wanted to show us as much as possible of their beautiful country.

Extremely interesting was the archeological museum, with vases and jars from Attika and Corinth, and small statues and sculptures from the time of the Roman Empire, which show the country's significant cultural tradition. Also impressive, in another way, were the "stars at the Black Sea beach," that chain of attractive beach resorts.

The naval institute is the highest maritime educational institution in Romania for the training of officers of the fleet, as well as the merchant marine and for deep sea fishing. Prof Dr Siegfried Bock, GDR ambassador to Romania, was cordially welcomed on board.

Last Station: Varna

Young Pioneers, an orchestra, and a delegation of officers and cadets of the Bulgarian war fleet greeted us in Varna. Comrade Heinz Hanisch, our own consul general, was also on the pier for the reception. A Bulgarian coastguard ship had members of our crew on board as guests. Reciprocal visits took place on both our ships. During excursions to Goldstrand and Albena, many a man began dreaming of future vacations. The commander of the Nikola Wapzarow Officer Academy, Cpt Stanchev, welcomed a fairly large group of cadets, officers and permanent crew members at a meeting of the brotherhood-in-arms in the school's club rooms. A folklore ensemble performing for the occasion met with enthusiastic response. The naval academy is also responsible for the training of cadres of the navy, the merchant marine and the deep sea fishing fleet.

On the Way Home

After beautiful days spent at the Black Sea, those training tasks which had not yet been carried out had to be completed on the way home. This time the cruise took us past the coast of Sicily and between the Balearic Islands and the Spanish mainland.

When one passes through waters with such high traffic density as, for example, the Turkish straits or the Channel, one is likely to have interesting encounters. In the Bosphorus, for example, we saw old-fashioned steamships and in the Sund we saw modern ferries. We met supertankers on our course, and Ro-Ro ships, fishing vessels and cargo freighters. Yes, we even saw sailboats. The small English brig which we met in the English Channel looked like a museum piece. What a contrast to the hovercraft which commute between Dover and Calais, racing over the water with resounding propellers. We are also unaccustomed to the sight of oil-drill platforms. These "islands on stilts" have shot out of the ground like mushrooms in recent years in the North Sea. In the Mediterranean we met the speed freighter "Karl Marx" of the merchant marine and we had contact with the MS "Blankensee" by ultra shortwave.

Battleships also crossed our path or were sighted by us: an American aircraft carrier at the Kimm, a rocket cruiser of the 6th U.S. fleet on the road of Gibraltar, British frigates and destroyers in the Channel, a Dutch submarine in the Atlantic and, not to be forgotten, Soviet rocket cruisers and destroyers in the Aegean Sea, Biscay and in the Black Sea.

Reconnaissance planes came close a number of times, naval or air force planes from the GDR, Belgium, the Netherlands, France and the 6th U.S. Fleet. They were reconnaissance planes of the "Atlantic" and "Orion" type, and "Starfighter" and "Phantom" fighterbombers, respectively.

On 3 July, after the training mission had been fulfilled, enriched by many experiences and impressions as well as practical training experiences on a long cruise, the ships returned to home port.

9328

CSO: 2300

CREATIVE APPLICATION OF SCIENTIFIC SOCIALISM

Bucharest ERA SOCIALISTA in Romanian No 15, 5 Aug 79 pp 5-9

[Article by Ion Mitran: "Creative Application of Theory of Scientific Socialism to Romania's Particular Conditions"]

[Text] On the eve of the 35th anniversary of the victory of the August 1944 revolution and in the course of the preparations for the 12th Party Congress, the creative spirit of socialist revolution and construction is particularly evident both in historical review and in the prospects of advancement of the new order.

As a result of constant guidance by the principles of scientific socialism and the facts of Romanian social experience and the worldwide revolutionary process, our party's strategy and tactics interpret the general principles according to the particular conditions. This is indicated by the originality of many practical solutions and theoretical conclusions concerning socialist construction and analysis of the modern world.

Regarding the general laws of the new order as expressions of the essence of an extensive revolutionary process determined by economic, social-political and cultural experience that varies greatly from one country to another, the RCP has accomplished the socialist transformation of Romania as a creative act of great historical responsibility and profound patriotism, also serving the general interests of socialism.

Creative Social Theory and Practice

As contrasted with the interpretation of policy as a field of chance actions governed by uncertainty of the effort rather than precise knowledge, the RCP has regularly based its strategy and tactics upon evaluation of social experience and the developmental processes in accordance with the objective requirements and its examination of the revolutionary conditions.

The party's theoretical and practical activity has been increasingly characterized by receptiveness and a critical and farsighted approach to the social facts, by

assimilation of new elements, and by evaluation of all the socioeconomic and political factors as basic to social reorganization under the impact of the socialist revolution. As the Draft Directives of the 12th Party Congress quite rightly point out, the greatest progress in Romania's evolution to socialism and in its free and worthy advancement among the nations of the world was made in the period inaugurated by the Ninth Party Congress, and these achievements are directly due to the tireless activity of Party Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu, president of Romania, which he performed with a deep revolutionary feeling and a high sense of responsibility for the nation's future. He inspired an intensive innovating and dynamic spirit and a great explosion of creative economic, social and political activity in Romania.

And so this period is notable for the comprehensive theoretical treatment and competent in-depth study of a wide range of problems, as a natural outcome of the unceasing effort to study the social facts objectively. In this direction, the party's development of its political policy and its effective leadership meant at the same time very comprehensive information on social activity, observation and understanding of the new and the contradictions, encouragement of discussions and exchanges of opinions with no preconceived ideas or labeling, rejection of simplistic and one-sided or apologetic views and of subjectivism and predetermined systems, elimination of hypotheses not borne out by experience and outmoded ideas, and receptiveness to new working methods in order to verify their effectiveness empirically.

This policy reflects the idea that scientific socialism cannot be a closed theory or a collection of general principles invariably applicable at any given point or stage. On the contrary, the theory of scientific socialism is widely open to the dynamism of social activity and constantly regenerated in reference to experience and the particular features of every stage. From this standpoint the Program for Building the Fully Developed Socialist Society and for Romania's Advance Toward Communism, as an expression of creative Marxism, bases the whole activity of the party and the people upon a uniform theoretical and political conception. But the preparation of this basic document demonstrates the party's intensive development and the theoretical and political maturity with which it generalizes the social experience of Romania, as well as that on a broader scale, on the principles of dialectical and historical materialism and of scientific socialism.

Of course in pursuance of the program ratified by the 11th Party Congress as a document of general scientific policy the party always allows for the evolution of the internal and international social processes and forms new conclusions according to the new facts, constantly trying to enrich the theory with new principles derived from the revolutionary transformation of society. As Nicolae Ceausescu pointed out, "We must not be content with what was said before but must reconsider principles if facts and experience show that they are no longer appropriate even if they were correct in their time."

Creative social theory critically depends upon the ability to observe the new trends in a given social activity, to determine and "intercept" the contradictions that determine the evolution of the confrontations between the new and the

old, and to lend a militant, revolutionary spirit and vision to ideological and practical activity, avoiding subjectivism, voluntarism, and a one-sided approach to any problem.

In the light of our party's experience, interpretation of the general laws according to the particular conditions and consideration of the circumstances to which a given theoretical principle is applied are the manifestations of the creative spirit in socialist revolution and construction.

Dissemination of stereotyped formulas and simplistic ideas reducing distinct processes and stages to one common denominator are foreign to the theory of scientific socialism. Operating within a historically structured national, economic, social and political framework, the political factor creatively bases its strategy and tactics solely upon investigation of social activity and objective judgment of the facts in their evolution and in the light of the dialectical relationship between the general and the particular. In the Marxist scientific view this relationship is not one of subordination but an expression of the organic interaction between general truths and the multitude of particular factors.

Experience fully proves that the general laws do not take stereotyped, identical forms in every country and stage. This leads to the logical conclusion that in a great diversity of particular situations there can be no single model of socialist revolution and construction. Therefore it follows that the ability of the subjective factor to act according to the particular conditions is decisive, as well as its ability to create new ideological and political values and concepts on the basis of scientific socialism and to develop organizational and institutional forms meeting the objective historical requirements. This approach is a clear and indispensable answer to any isolated thinking and any attempt to "adjust" the facts to predetermined principles and theories sometimes advanced by theorists and journalists in the world of today who practice a sort of "neodogmatism" under the pretext of defending the "purity" of the theory.

In the course of an intensive political-organizational and theoretical-ideological activity, the RCP succeeded in solving complex problems of construction and improvement of the socialist system and its political management. But it had to overcome difficulties and cope with errors and deviations due to subjectivism or other reasons. But every time the party found within itself the necessary strength to overcome the difficulties and to secure the progress of socialist construction, and encouragement of the creative spirit was one of the sources of this strength.

Our party's theoretical and practical-political activity is characterized throughout by the effort to determine in depth the general laws of social development, to correctly understand the dialectical relationship between the action of these general laws and the particular conditions, and to apprehend and exploit the real worth of the objective determinations. This completely clarifies the importance of our party's open, creative approach, based upon the actual requirements, to a wide range of problems considered in their dialectical relationship. This means theoretical clarification and practical orientation in such essential aspects of construction of the new order as explanation of the stages of Romania's

socioeconomic development, examination of the nation's problems and its growing role under today's conditions, development and modernization of the technical-material base and the effect of the technical-scientific revolution upon it, analysis of the contradictions in socialism and the ways of resolving them, in-depth study of socialist democracy, indication of the active function of socialist awareness, substantiation of the requirements of a new international economic order, etc. It can be rightly said that there is no field or major problem of socialist construction in Romania or of the evolution of international affairs without our party's militant theoretical-ideological analysis and its always open contribution to the analytical spirit and the scope of realistic judgments.

Accordingly the record of socioeconomic progress that the party is submitting on the 35th anniversary of our national liberation unquestionably includes its entire theoretical and political work as well as its experience as the tried leader of socialist construction and revolution in Romania and as an active detachment of the worldwide communist and labor movement. These accomplishments are characterized by critical and frank analysis of internal and international social experience, constant enrichment of socialist ideology as social experience is enriched, discriminating incorporation of the new values of social development and the advances of science in the theoretical conception by discarding the old elements and logically opposing the adverse ones, regular correlation of theoretical discussion and creation with the revolutionary changes in society, and active, militant participation in the confrontations of ideas in the modern world.

Unity of Theory and Practice in Socialist Development

Consistent application of these standards has broadened the scope of effective political-ideological analyses of considerable theoretical depth and great practical importance. Thus the approach to the revolutionary process in the light of the interrelations of its various complementary but also contradictory aspects and realistic reconsideration of the nation's stage of economic development enabled us to devise a suitable developmental strategy and to overcome the backwardness of the past more rapidly. In this context theoretical clarification of the problems concerning the nature and purport of the aims of the new order after its bases are established, so far from being an abstract exercise, enabled us to identify the distinctive features of the stage of building the fully developed socialist society and its critical role in the qualitative evolution to communism. From this standpoint, the party proceeded from consideration of socialism in the entirety of its characteristics, uniformly and equally applicable to all social activities, in order to establish the closest possible correlation between the social-humane principles of the new order and their practical application to Romanian society so as to gradually eliminate the lags inherited from the past and the lags behind the economically advanced countries.

In order to create a modern technical-material base of a new quality in this way, the party carefully analyzed the trends and situations in the economy, while making an intensive effort to overcome the lags and some old, routine and petrified concepts and encouraging new economic ideas and improvement of the entire economic mechanism. In its theory and practice the party was governed by the conclusion that the superiority and power of socialism cannot be demonstrated by

declarations but primarily by effective solution of the economic problems as well as other social problems. And faster development of the technical-material base is the "Gordian knot" of their historical resolution in the light of scientific socialism, in an economic structure like that of Romania, a country that used to be a source of raw materials and an object of imperialist exploitation.

In the spirit of the dialectics of progress, the wisdom of defining the long-range objectives and the immediate tasks is quite evident in the policy set by the 10th and 11th party congresses and in the decisions of the national party conferences in the meantime, whereby notable results were achieved. It is significant in this respect that Romania's industrial potential is now about 42 times greater than in 1938. Agriculture has also been steadily developed under socialism, and its output is nearly 3.5 times greater than in 1950. Scientific research has been intensively developed, and modern scientific and technical advances have been applied on an increasingly wide scale in all sectors.

Rapid growth of the productive forces, modernization of the technical-material base of the whole economy, and the rapid increase of the national wealth and national income, all dynamic processes in full course, demonstrate the correctness of the party's revolutionary policy and the viability of its strategy. But in the party's ideological-theoretical conception, more intensive use of the national potential and the advantages of socialism call for the harmonious solution of some general problems in connection with economic growth and the effort to correlate the developmental strategy with the new economic facts of the period in the light of the swift technical-scientific revolution and the effects of the world crisis in raw materials and especially energy.

From this standpoint the Draft Directives for the 12th Party Congress outline the main preliminary levels of future socioeconomic development that will contribute to the nation's progress and the people's material and cultural living standard. The 1981-1985 plan will specially emphasize advancement of the technical-scientific revolution and intensive development of the economy, with a new quality as an objective necessity.

The party feels the first considerations of the present stage are to modernize the technical-material base of society, to reconsider it in the light of a new energy policy, and to apply all the advances of the technical-scientific revolution to production and social activity in general. The Draft Directives of the 12th Party Congress emphasize the idea of basing development of the national economic structure upon a realistic, scientific evaluation of both the national resources and requirements and the developments in the world economy. The next five-year plan will carry on the work of national socialist industrialization as the key to a modern and highly efficient economy, better use of our society's entire material and human potential, and consolidation of our national sovereignty and independence.

Of course Romania, with its limited natural resources, is also feeling the effects of the world crisis in energy resources and in petroleum especially. This has brought about an emphasis upon recovery and recycling of materials and upon the industrial sectors consuming less fuel and energy. Nevertheless it is planned

to make Romania independent of imported fuel and energy in the next decade.

The 1981-1985 plan will also mean new progress in the balanced socioeconomic development of all areas, and the per capita gross output is to be the main index to every county's socioeconomic level. A qualitatively new element in economic policy, this index totals the result of the labor input in industry, agriculture, construction, transportation, services and other sectors and it can stimulate both local and overall economic development.

The objectives of the RCP Program and the Draft Directives of the 12th Party Congress require further progress in all social activities, since the current five-year plan and the next one represent a critical stage in Romania's transition to a country with a medium economic development.

As the objective conditions and especially the controlling material ones are secured, the role of the subjective factor becomes more important because the party thinks it necessary to make further efforts on behalf of the socialist production relations and the harmonious development of society, particularly since there is no one-to-one correspondence between the objective and the subjective and society is the product of the interactions of organized and purposeful people playing an active part in social progress.

Uniform in theory and practice, the strategy for building the fully developed socialist society entails qualitative changes in the social structure, in the management of society, and in people's way of life and thought, so that the party regards socialism as an ideal and a practice of the highest humanism, on the principle that the human personality is the supreme value of the new order. Certainly the fulfillment of these aims is the outcome of organized and purposeful action on the part of people who are guided by the Communist Party, the leading political force of society, to a mastery of their own social experience as a prerequisite for the more efficient direction of the social processes.

From this standpoint, the party feels that the all-around development of our socialist society depends upon people, their active participation in social management, and the practical application of worker self-management. This is actually the natural consequence of the view expressed in the program ratified by the 11th Party Congress, to the effect that development of democracy is one of the essential aims of the advance toward communism. In its various forms, representative or direct, socialist democracy evolves toward the eventual establishment of complete self-management based upon cohesion in the constant welding of the entire people. This cohesion centers in the working class, fully concentrating the great efforts to extend the gains of socialism on the basis of the unity of purpose and action of the working class, the peasantry, the intelligentsia, and the other social strata without distinction of nationality.

Experience tells us that the historical advantages of management and organization of socialist society, brought about by the defeat and disappearance of class antagonisms, do not come automatically or of themselves. Hence the constant effort to make the institutions of democracy and self-management function efficiently by overcoming the routine spirit, red tape, and sometimes "administrativist"

character of the collective management methods in the production units and also in other fields.

Our party's theory is based on the consideration that the democratic potentials of our social-political system are exploited more effectively when the institutional-organizational structures are more functional and provide for participation of the masses in the preparation and implementation of policy. In the light of the complete unity between socialism and democracy, the problems of managing the new order and the various social activities were solved by promoting worker self-management as an expression of the enhanced social leadership of the working class.

The theoretical substantiation and practical application of the policies to develop the role of the subjective factor are based on the fact that the organizational structures as well as the ways and means of social activity are not immutable, rigid or fixed once and for all but must be continually modified with the changes in society and its ever new requirements. In this respect the principles concerning the role of the subjective factor in the new stage of Romania's development, and especially those concerning development of the party's leadership and gradual identification of the party's functions with those of the state, make an important contribution to the development of the theory and practice of socialist construction.

New, Bold, Revolutionary Scientific Thinking

Uniform party management of all society means both preparation of the program for national socioeconomic development and preparation and crystallization of the scientific conception of the evolution of our society as well as the planned performance of a vast ideological activity based on the particular internal and international historical-social conditions. Ideological activity is accordingly one of the essential instruments of the party's action as a leading detachment of the working class with the mission of guiding the Romanian people toward the achievement of communism.

Extensive theoretical activity, encouragement of a fertile ideological climate of frank, creative discussion of the problems of socialist construction and of the modern world's evolution, and critical opposition to the backward theories and ideas that are undergoing a certain recrudescence in the international arena are some of the essential requirements of the present stage.

In its management of the processes of socioeconomic development the party is emphasizing development of the contribution of scientific research in all fields.

This aim is also expressed in the Program-Directive for Scientific Research, Technological Development and Introduction of Technical Progress to be discussed by the 12th Party Congress, which opens up broad prospects for qualitative development and improvement of the economy and of society as a whole. Our party believes science must march far ahead of the productive forces at any given point, while the Draft-Program-Directive outlines the main objectives of research in all fields including the social-political sciences. Research is accordingly intended to emphasize study of the basic problems of building the fully developed

socialist society and Romania's advance toward communism, those of the interdependences among the economic, social, political and ideological factors and between the base and the superstructure, and those of the revolutionary changes taking place in the structure and features of all society.

In pursuance of the party policy in various areas of internal and international affairs, social-political research is naturally expected to probe the main problems of social development in the present period as well as those of revolutionary thought and practice. Therefore it is planned to intensify studies of the RCP's leadership in the whole task of socialist construction, the evolution of the various classes and social categories in connection with the advance toward communism, and the development of socialist democracy and worker self-management.

In keeping with the qualitatively new aspects of social activity, social-political research will scrutinize the growing homogenizing trends in society, the gradual reduction of the essential differences between physical and intellectual work and between agricultural and industrial work, and the processes of increasingly pronounced leveling of all classes and social categories and formation of the uniform society of all workers. Henceforth emphasis will be placed upon studies of the role and evolution of the nation in the transition to communism, of the implementation of the party policy of full equality of rights for the national minorities, and of consolidation of all workers' unity and friendship. More intensive studies will also be made of the function and role of the national state in uniform organization and management of society on the basis of democratic centralism, and of the problems of improving legislation and law and order.

Philosophical research is assigned the task of intensifying its efforts to demonstrate the materiality of the world according to the most recent data of science and universal knowledge. Some of the major aims of philosophical research are to strengthen its opposition to the various backward, idealist and mystic ideologies and trends and to make constant and active efforts to disseminate and promote the scientific principles of dialectical and historical materialism. The chief concern of the social-political sciences is forming the new man and arming him with the sound scientific knowledge and advanced conception of the world that will enable him to participate actively and purposefully in the whole process of transformation of nature and society. The problems of developing the human personality, the multiple relationships between freedom and responsibility, the ties between civilization and rationality, and the impact of the limitations of material resources upon human action are all enriching research in the social sciences with new subjects.

Of course in the sciences, whether social or natural, truth is identified with objectivity. But it is not easy to eliminate the subjective factors, and selection of the values is sometimes delayed. Therefore party spirit and the rule of scientific objectivity are essential to a creative climate of scientific progress and real confrontation of opinions. In scientific research conflict of opinions is indispensable to development of science to meet the demands of the fully developed socialist society. Open and public examination of views as well as the authentic and consequently constructive critical spirit require confrontation of

opinions in such a way that they will not be confined to the pedantic or purely verbal aspects but will go to the heart of the questions under discussion and provide, on grounds of the dialectical-materialist conception, a basis for active creative thought and the effort to find original practical solutions. Only isolated, unreceptive minds, always resistant to criticism, prefer "correct" platitudes and shrink from original investigation.

Encouragement of exchange of opinions on the basis of dialectical-materialist philosophy and promotion of new viewpoints are highly complex phenomena wherein the predictable elements and known facts are closely bound up with the unpredictable ones. The evolution of scientific thought follows rising and falling curves, and new ideas appear and solutions and alternative solutions arise on this ground. There is no question that detection of the best alternative also depends upon eliminating preconceived attitudes and the conviction that error is always excluded a priori. And for the progress of scientific research, especially in the social sciences, it is very important to eliminate opinions that the general theory and the common conception of the world and society exclude such phenomena as differences of opinion and diversity of solutions or even errors. Nicolae Ceausescu says, "Science can be developed only through a free confrontation of opinions and ideas. Theories and opinions that are debatable and subject to criticism exist and will inevitably appear, especially in the social sciences. We should not be afraid of this. The main fear and danger lie in refraining from research work for fear of error and in copying what others are doing."

And so the effectiveness of scientific research heavily depends upon full and regular discussions, promotion of free comparisons of views, and introduction of objective criticism, for the truth could never be brought out without discussions or controversies.

The dialectical-materialist conception offers the social researcher and scientist a way that is by no means smooth or even, but it leads to a high and compelling goal that spurs him to action. Needless to say, this conception guarantees no one freedom from error or from social restrictions. On the contrary, he who has undertaken to investigate reality objectively and to change it cannot dispense with a constant control and self-control of the consequences of his social commitment. In this connection there is no question that no passive or uncritical view can be taken of the fact that works on philosophy, political economics, history and aesthetics, some social-cultural publications, and research and teaching in the social sciences sometimes inadequately combat idealist and antiscientific conceptions and foreign ideological influences. With the same high sense of responsibility we must also examine the tendency to slacken critical stands in evaluating social-political thought and literary-artistic creation in Romania's past and to accept the work of thinkers and artists in periods before the socialist revolution wholesale, without discrimination and from objectivist positions. Use of the cultural heritage and the legacy of social thought includes critical analysis as a basic element.

Opposition to any backward idea and a clear, uncompromising and unequivocal attitude toward foreign viewpoints and backward positions are essential to the party

spirit and the true critical spirit in science and in fact in all that concerns socialist social activity and its all-around development.

On the 35th anniversary of our national liberation, when our whole party and people are scrutinizing the future in the light of experience but also of the new prospects, the conclusion is clear that theoretical-ideological work done in close correlation with the nation's socioeconomic activity and the problems of the modern world, has the mission of further developing as a dynamic factor for the progress of socialist civilization and as a powerful force for unification of the efforts to carry out the Program for Building the Fully Developed Socialist Society and for Romania's Advance Toward Communism.

5186

CSO: 2700

ROMANIA

PROMOTIONS FOR RETIRED, RESERVE OFFICERS

Bucharest BULETINUL OFICIAL in Romanian Part I No 75, 27 Aug 79 p 4

[Presidential Decree on the Promotion of some Retired and Reserve Generals and Officers and the Promotion to the Rank of Major General of Some Retired Colonels, from the Records of the Ministry of National Defense]

[Text] The President of the Socialist Republic of Romania decrees:

Article 1 -- The following retired lieutenant generals are promoted to the rank of reserve colonel general: Lt Gen Vasile Emilian Ionescu, Lt Gen Nicolae Petre Marinescu, Lt Gen Marcel Marcel Gheorghe Valerian Olteanu [as published].

Article 2 -- The following retired major generals are promoted to the rank of lieutenant general: Maj Gen Gheorghe Vicentiu Traian Blaga, Maj Gen Neagu Ion Botea, Maj Gen Constantin Sotir Mazareanu, Maj Gen Gheorghe Iorgu Teodor Radu, Maj Gen Ilie Nicolae Toader.

Article 3 -- The rank of retired major general is given to the following retired colonels: Col Savu Ioan Berghia, Col Dimitrie Dumitru Chirescu, Col Lambru Constantin Ioachim, Col Basile Nicolae Patrascoiu, Col Nicolae Rafael Stefanica, Col Mihail Nicolae Zaganescu.

Article 4 -- Retired Captain Dumitru Constantin Nicolescu is promoted to the rank of retired major.

NICOLAE CEAUSESCU
President of the Socialist Republic
of Romania

Bucharest, 21 August 1979
No 268

CSO: 2700

LIMITS SET ON FOOD PRODUCTS THAT MAY BE REMOVED FROM COUNTRY

Bucharest BULETINUL OFICIAL in Romanian Part 1 No 65, 28 Jul 79 pp 1-2

[Council of State Decree on Food Products Which Can Be Taken Out of the Country by Individuals]

[Text] Since the prices of food products have recently undergone large increases internationally, while in the Socialist Republic of Romania these prices have been kept at the current level, it is necessary to limit the removal from the country of some such products by individuals.

For the purpose of establishing the quantitative limits and the conditions for removal from the country, by foreigners or Romanian citizens, of certain food products,

The Council of State of the Socialist Republic of Romania decrees:

Article 1. Individuals residing abroad may take from the country, after paying the customs tax, the food products stipulated in Annex No 1, letter a), within the limits of the quantities mentioned in that annex.

Food products other than those stipulated in Annex No 1 may be taken from the country, after paying the customs tax, only within the value limit of 50 lei.

Article 2. Individuals residing abroad are forbidden to take from the country the food products stipulated in Annex No 1, letter b).

Article 3. Individuals residing in the Socialist Republic of Romania may take from the country the food products stipulated in Annex No 2, within the limits of the quantities mentioned in that annex.

Food products other than those stipulated in Annex No 2 may be taken from the country by Romanian citizens only up to the limit of 100 lei.

The removal of food products from the country in accordance with this article is executed without payment of customs tax.

Article 4. Romanian personnel serving on transport means on international routes may take food products from the country within strictly necessary limits according to the standards set by the Ministry of Transportation and Telecommunications together with the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation and approved within the terms stipulated by law.

Article 5. Persons residing abroad and those residing in the Socialist Republic of Romania who travel in the border areas, within a limit of 15-20 kilometers, in accordance with the agreements concluded with the neighboring states, may not remove food products from the country.

Article 6. The quantitative and value limits for food products stipulated in this decree are to apply per person.

Article 7. Annexes nos 1 and 2 are an integral part of this decree.

Article 8. This decree goes into effect as of 28 July 1979.

On that date Decree No 221/1974 of the Council of State regarding regulation of the removal of certain food products from the country, published in the BULETINUL OFICIAL, Part 1, No 146 of 20 November 1974, as well as any other contrary orders, are repealed.

Nicolae Ceausescu, President of the Socialist Republic of Romania
Bucharest, 27 July 1979
No 278

Annex No 1

a) Food products which may be taken from the country by individuals residing abroad, after payment of the customs taxes in 100 percent hard currency*

--canned and processed meat	150 grams
--candy and chocolate	150 grams
--imported tea	50 grams
--alcoholic beverages (above 22 proof)	1 liter
--wine, beer	2 liters

b) Food products forbidden to be taken out of the country by individuals residing abroad

- meat
- edible oils
- wheat and corn flour
- rice
- coffee and cocoa
- olives
- refined alcohol
- vegetables and fruit
- pepper and other imported condiments
- bee honey

Annex No 2

Food products which may be taken from the country by individuals residing in the Socialist Republic of Romania*

--processed meat	150 grams
--canned meat	500 grams
--sugar, candy, chocolate	200 grams
--pasta, biscuits	250 grams
--coffee, cocoa	50 grams
--alcoholic beverages (above 22 proof)	1 liter
--wine, beer	2 liters
--cigarettes	200

* It is forbidden to mail packages of food products

CSO: 2700

ROMANIA

BRIEFS

PEOPLE'S COUNCILS APPOINTMENTS—Inasmuch as the positions of chairmen of the executive committees of the people's councils of Iasi and Neamt counties have become vacant, on the basis of Article 72 of Law No 57/1968 on the organization and operation of the people's councils, the President of the Socialist Republic of Romania decrees that Comrade Petre Enache is delegated to fill the position of chairman of the executive committee of the people's council of Iasi County and that Comrade Gheorghe Manta is delegated to fill the position of chairman of the executive committee of the people's council of Neamt County. [Excerpts] [Bucharest BULETINUL OFICIAL in Romanian Part I No 76, 1 Sep 79 p 4]

CSO: 2700

FEDERAL OFFICIAL DISCUSSES SHORTCOMINGS IN THE DELEGATE SYSTEM

Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 10 Sep 79 p 8

[Excerpts from article by Zoran Polic, president of the Chamber of Republics and Provinces in the SFRY Assembly]

[Text] Everyday practice constantly shows us that many elements of our sociopolitical mechanism have still not entered thoroughly into our perception in such a way that would make their realization possible without reservations, doubts, or even certain opposition. This comes from the fact that some matters have not been adequately discussed, that they are so new that it has not yet been possible to understand the significance of their effect as a whole, that we are still too fearful of abandoning the old and known [methods]. This is especially true when this fear is intertwined with the conviction that old institutions which we are abandoning still guarantee certain material advantages which will disappear or at least be markedly reduced, when new institutions are introduced.

Because of this, whenever we start to introduce that which is new, we must not be content to explain this briefly, perhaps even to draw up a legal text and leave time for the idea to become reality by its application over a longer period. Important innovations in our system should, although this has already been said several times, be repeated again and again not fearing that this means a retelling of well-known matters.

Only in this way will we succeed in solving problems the existence of which proves that we have not adequately explained them, or understood all the possibilities for solving them, and that we have not adequately considered the time factors which have a decisive influence on the realization of some ideas. As a result, it is not too much to repeat a hundred times that which has been brought out already as a possible solution to some problem, to link this with new knowledge, to supplement it with argument and analyses, and to thereby open up realistic perspectives for the acceptance of solutions which suit all or most of those involved and which are in the spirit of our basic political principles.

It has been necessary to say these few introductory words as a "justification" for again removing some problems in connection with the further working out or strengthening of the delegate system in the assembly mechanism.

Without doubt, the delegate mechanism, seen as a whole, is ever more deeply entering into our sociopolitical life and gradually moving from the position of purely technical application (formal acceptance) to the position of real, deeply ideological orientation which can be assessed on the basis of delegates' action both at the base which elected them and in the organizations to which they have been elected.

In considering, for instance, the attainment of the delegate mechanism in the Chamber of Republics and Provinces (this probably also applies to some opstina and republic assemblies), we must acknowledge a certain stagnation, following the initial results we achieved in the first years of our Chamber's operation.

At that time, just as an example of successful realization [of our work], we regularly announced the work of this Chamber. Changes have not come in regard to applying those forms of work which in the beginning or on the basis of 4 years of experience, have been shown to be the best and have even found formal expression in modifying or supplementing the operating procedure after 4 years of operation. The weakness lies in the fact that some principles of work, although generally accepted in principle, have not always succeeded as a whole in being established or the possibilities not adequately sought for their consistent application and thus their further working out [in practice.]

Here I am thinking of the method by which agreement is reached in the Chamber, the role of the preliminary operating procedure, the presence of sociopolitical organizations, the role of the FEC (Federal Executive Council), the reporting, the capability of delegates, and the use of time given to individual regulations in solving problems, preparing documentation, etc.

If I were to bring out the causes of the stagnation to which I am referring, I would list the following:

The delegate base is inadequately active (even insufficiently interested) in solving problems which are brought out in the Chamber.

Delegates and delegations are still based almost exclusively on the positions of their own areas [from which they come] and several times these positions have been based on inadequately confirmed or objectively-unrealistic data (although such data have been present in some, even in some planning documents, they have not been achieved).

The creative function of delegates in the areas to which they come is not adequately felt, since even in less important questions, the link to the area from which these delegates come predominates.

Although knowledge of the problems of one's own area is present on a very high level, knowledge of the whole and of the problems of others is usually inadequate.

Reporting (in both directions) is far from that which is needed, to say nothing of such reports presenting ideas. Reports are unwieldy, rich in words but poor in content. They do not answer, in brief, questions such as: what do we want, what is the main content of the problem and what solutions are possible.

Work on preparing proposals within the sphere of the Chamber takes a long time, both on the specialized level and on the executive level and sometimes also in councils, yet time is quite limited for the Chamber and especially for the republic and provincial assemblies, their working bodies, and for their delegations.

CS0: 2800

BRIEFS

BRIBERY TRIAL IN KOSOVO--Before a three-member district court headed by Judge Fatmir Celina, a trial opened on 18 September in Kosovska Mitrovica against 30 persons accused of taking gifts and bribes, as well as committing punishable acts while giving various types of drivers' tests in the Kosovska Mitrovica branch of the Secretariat for Internal Affairs. The first person indicted of this group was Radule Bojcic, 36-year old deputy commander of the Kosovska Mitrovica police station, who was accused of taking about 100,000 dinars in bribes in the last 2 years as head of the commission for administering drivers' tests; accused of arranging these bribes were Mon Hyseni, driver for the "Kosovotrans" enterprise in this town, and Ramadan Selimi from Srbica, and Rasim Nimani who was employed in the "Jugoauto" enterprise in Kosovska Mitrovica, as well as Milutin Drekalovic of the "Meto Bajraktari" automobile association, who in arranging bribes to Bojcic, took 50,000 dinars himself. Bojcic has disagreed with the charges, stressing that they are based on the testimony of an organized group which is itself compromised. [Excerpt] [Pristina RILINDJA in Albanian 19 Sep 79 p 6]

SERB-MACEDONIAN CHURCH TALKS--Goga Nikolovski, vice president of the executive council of the Assembly of Macedonia and president of the commission for relations with religious communities, received a delegation in Ohrid recently of the Serbian Orthodox Church and the Macedonian Orthodox Church, the members of which carried on discussions regarding the development of relations between these two churches. [Text] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 20 Sep 79 p 6]

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